

gap distance between the contact layers 320, 325. As shown in FIG. 3C, the substrates 300, 305 are bonded or clipped together to form a switch. One or more bond wires 335, 340 are connected to the magnetic actuation plate 310 on the first substrate 300 and to the contact layer 325 on the second substrate 305.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

FIG. 6 shows a DC motor 600 having a commutation circuit that includes micromachined magnetostatic relays 602, 604, 606 like those described above. In this example, the motor 600 is a four-pole, three-phase brushless motor having three pairs of primary and secondary windings A-A', B-B', C-C'. The windings in each pair are positioned on opposite sides of the motor housing 608 and are separated by a magnetic rotor 610 having four poles. The relays 602, 604, 606 here are shown in relative positions in which they are spaced by angles of 120° and are placed in close proximity to stator poles. Absolute positioning of the relays 602, 604, 606, and even the number of relays, depends on the particular motor and wiring implementation with which they are used. More complex commutation techniques involving micromachined relays include H-bridge circuits, zener diode shunts, and other electronics. The particular commutation

circuit used depends on the desired performance and lifetime characteristics for the motor in a particular application.